North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANN UM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1851. NO. 31.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HO! FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR!

A sure process of acquiring the one *thing needful* for the combined purpose of visiting the "World's Fair," at London, and providing oneself with a sufficiency for the pleasures and comforts of this life, is now offered to the public by those world renowned prize sellers.

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Read the list of Brilliant Prizes sold the last month, then to hesitate to launch upon the sea of Fortune, would be to court frowns of adversity, rather than the smilles of the "Goddess Fortune."

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!

Nos. 5 35 67 the splendid prize of $55,366, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Nos. 30 45 56 $25,000, sent to South Carolina.
Nos. 22 48 76 $12,000, sent to Ohio.
Nos. 17 19 39 Half $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 5 34 54 Half, $10,000, sent to North Carolina.
Nos. 41 44 63 Quarter, $18,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
Nos. 1 16 70 Quarter $8,000, sent to Virginia.
Nos. 42 56 76 Quarter $26,000, was sold to an old correspondent living in Virginia.

The above are only some of the larger Prizes sold. Thousands of dollars besides have been paid for prizes, ranging from $2,000 to $100, by

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Delay not! But embrace the present opportunity of securing to yourself a Fortune by investing in some one or more of the

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1851.
Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Feb.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$12	$40 00
3	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25000
4	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	33,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
6	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
7	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
8	50,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	16	50 00
10	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
12	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
13	5,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	1	4 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	35 00
17	8,577	75 Nos	15 drawn	2½	8 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
20	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
21	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
22	65,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
24	10,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	2½	9 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
26	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
27	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 29, 1851. 848—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book.. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune,
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

A NEW BOOK STORE.
POMEROY & O'NEAL,
No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

New Books.

FRENCH on the Miracles—$1 75; Mother's Recompense, being a Sequel to Home Influence, by Grace Aguilar—50.

ALSO,

A full supply of the Life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by Hugh A. Garland—$2 50. This day received by

POMROY & O'NEAL.

January 18, 1851. 23—

General Agency,
HAMPTON & STAPP,
TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of land-scrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid.*

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda,
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.

Austin, Sept. 1850. 26—

Important to
MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.
Important Improvement.
ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

HENRY GERHARDT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

Yet Alive
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
SELLING OFF AT COST,

A LARGE Stock of new and fashionable Dry Goods of the latest Styles and Patterns. Also, a large assortment of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Cotton, Yarn, Hardware, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols. The purchaser will save from fifteen to twenty per cent by calling at this Store before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell out my entire Stock of Goods this winter for the purpose of removing South the following Spring. You will find me at the well known corner Store formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith corner of Harget and Fayetteville streets. Bear this in mind. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 6—

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove South, will sell the House and Lot where he now lives, containing about seven-eighths of an acre of ground. Attached is an excellent well of water, with the necessary out-houses; the place is well suited for a small family. Persons wishing to purchase such a place can know the particulars by calling on the subscriber at Mr. O. L. Burche's Shoe Store. J. TERRY.

January, 13, 1851. 850—3t.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store
3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B. Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Fatom of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.

Just received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.

December 9, 1850. 13—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.
Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullty inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS. renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of CIGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,
MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair orms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

FEMALE CLASICAL INSTITUTE
(HILLSBOROUGH STREET,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
MR. W. C. DOUB, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
KARL W. PETERSILIA, *Professor of Music.*
MRS. LUCY M. PETERSILIA, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the ollowing places, vix:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Ded nam Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.

Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851. 19—

State of North Carolina—Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—December Term, 1850.

Willis Alford, Benj. H. Alford, Jeremiah Alford, and Williams and his wife Margaret C. Alford *vs.* William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford—Petition to sell Land Warrant.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants aforesaid, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, warning the said William C. Alford and Arthur F. Alford to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in the Town of Louisburg, County and State aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in March A. D. 1851, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, or the same will be taken *pro confesso,* and heard *ex parte,* and Decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d Monday of December, A. D., 1850.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

January 15th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 24—6w.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C.
July 22, 1850. 836—

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE residence of the late Louis D. Henry, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out-houses complete. It has some fifteen acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation.

This residence is in an excellent neighborhood, and in every respect pleasant and agreeable.

The residence recently occupied by D. K. McRae, on Fayetteville Street, also near the Governor's Mansion, is likewise offered for sale or rent. The dwelling-house has been conveniently constructed, is new, and all the out-houses are complete. An office, with two rooms, is upon the lot. M. M. HENRY.

Raleigh, January 12, 1851. 21—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			$18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851. 24—

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

A MEETING of all those interested in the reconstruction of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, pursuant to the provisions of the Act passed at the last session of the Legislature, for that purpose, will be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking the same into consideration.

A punctual attendance is requested by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Raleigh, Feb. 12, 1851. 29—

Petersburg South Side Democrat, and the Intelligencer will please copy. Also, the Norfolk papers.

ACADEMY—RALEIGH.

THE School of the subscriber is now open for an additional number of students. The terms per session are as follows:

Board,	$45
Tuition, English,	10
Classics,	15

JOHN B. BOBBITT.

February 12, 1851. 29—3t.

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NORTH CAROLINA
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIlwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Forwarding Agents,
GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,
LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 20—

Job Printing.
Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Raleigh are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of a Fire Company, according to the provision of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the better protection of the City of Raleigh from losses by Fire." Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same, will furnish the City Constable with their names on or before Saturday, the 22d of February, 1851, on which day, if the prescribed number, (forty) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency.

Members of the Fire Company are exempt by act of Assembly from Military duty during their term of service, except in case of hostile invasion.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—td.

To all whom it may concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B.—JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent.

BURR PECK.

February 8, 1851. 29—

Swords Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Garden Seed's.

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

John M. Sheppard, Jr
COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va
Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

RICHMOND, January 1st, 1850. 792—6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Perfumed Matches.

A FEW Gross of superior Matches on hand—they ar free from the smell of sulpher, and will be sold low by [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851, 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10—

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before. OLIVER & PROCTER.

Merchant Tailors.

Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

Catch the Runaway.

THE Subscriber will be thankful to any person who will catch his negro boy, *Lawson.* Said boy is lurking somewhere in Swift Creek District, in the neighborhood of the Edward's. I hereby caution all persons against harboring *Lawson,* under the penalty of the law.

ALLEN MAINARD.

Wake County, February 11, 1851. 29 —3t pd.

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Received to-day by Express.

A BEAUTIFUL lot of Moleskin and Beaver Hats, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited. R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 7—

Fine Fancy Cass. Pants.

OUR Stock of Fancy Casimere Pan[illegible] beat.

E. L. HAR[illegible]

Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850.

For the North Carolina Standard.

To the Legislature of North Carolina.

No. 7.

GENTLEMEN: If your honorable body possessed the right to impose an advalorem tax upon all articles of merchandize "of the growth, manufacture or product of the non-slaveholding States" which shall be brought into this State, why would Luther Martin and other Delegates from Maryland, so strongly have protested against the former part of the 2nd clause of the 10th section?

Recollect that his objection was, that this clause prohibited the States from even extending any protection to their own manufactures. His very language was, that they might have the power "to lay a tax or duty to discourage the importation of particular articles into a State," and even that was denied; and "*all that we could get*," says Mr. Martin, "was that the power might be exercised with and only with the consent of Congress."

Now, we argue, that if a power, for as laudable a purpose as that contended for, was withheld, without the qualifications actually imposed, that those very restrictions have narrowed down the limits of your legislative discretion, and actually restrict you from the imposition of any tax whose object is to prevent a free and untramelled interchange of the exchangeable commodities of the respective States.

We say that such a duty as has been proposed by the joint select committee upon slavery would be a discriminating tax, and would therefore be at variance with the 1st clause of the 2nd section of the 4th article of the federal Constitution, which says that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States."

Now let us see if this is not denied by the duty proposed; let is see if there are not both privileges and immunities extended to the one and denied to the other.

Two merchants, the one from New York, and the other from Charleston, import directly a cargo of British and French Goods into their respective ports, but finding an overstock they re-ship those very goods and consign them to a house in Wilmington. On their arrival, the goods of that New York merchant are subject to the tax, while those of the Charleston merchant are allowed to be sold free of duty.

The proposition before you goes to this extent, for it says growth, manufacture or *product* of non-slaveholding States, and the goods, though neither grown or manufactured are the products of their States, that is, of its commerce, which is the same thing. Is not this an express violation of the clause referred to?

If it is not both a privilege as well as an immunity extended to the one and withheld from the other, then we know not the meaning of those plain constitutional words. Even though it were confined to the growth or manufacture, the same result would follow. These then are our reasons for doubting its constitutionality.

Is it, then, "bona fide" your intention to provide for the execution of your inspection laws? If it be, then only a tithe of the 10 per cent is required, and the Yankees, whose tender sensibilities are indeed in their breeches pockets, would laugh to scorn such childish play.

It is true that you may obtain the same end by a different means, and thus avoid any infraction of the letter; but then will not such be a violation of the spirit, and does it not become you to have a proper regard for both?

Recollect that it is for a violation of this very instrument that you now so loudly and so justly complain; and do not be guilty of even a *seeming* infraction yourselves, although it be done with the admitted praiseworthy motive in view.

By the tax proposed, and to the extent you propose you derange the entire mercantile interests of your State; you drive that worthy class, either into new business, for which their business habits illy qualify them, or you compel them to submit to a loss. You do worse than this, you cripple your banks; and, worse still, you institute in the merchant's store the real blue bucket Yankee pedlar, whose very breath infests the moral atmosphere wherever he goes.

But it is said that a State cannot secede, because that withdrawing from the Union involves a common loss to the whole. Now let us see for one moment the extent to which this argument goes. It converts a confederacy, entered into for certain well defined and specific objects into a government of unlimited powers, where the interests of the whole, considered as a whole are consulted, regardless of the interests of the parts. It strikes at the very root of State sovereignty and substitutes in its stead "we, the people," and not we, the States. What possible limitation of power would such a government have?

Admit, to the fullest extent, that secession would seriously affect the prosperity of the remaining States, say, that it would be ruinous, to by far the greater part, what does this admission involve? Not the right but the propriety of taking such a step. If the principle be admitted that a State has no right to withdraw under any circumstances, the very admission involves and draws after it another admission, that whatsoever a majority in Congress see proper to do, that irresponsible majority has the right to do; and that nothing is left you but the right of revolution.

What kind of a government would that be? A government of limited powers, and yet when those powers are transcended no redress short of revolution. But secession is not revolution in the true import of that term; it is any thing but revolution. All revolutions of which history gives any account sought a change in the organic law. No so with secession; she seeks no change in the Constitution, she is satisfied with it as it is; she has already her own organic law, her own Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments; in short, every thing calculated to be promotive of the welfare of her people; and if the general government was to become extinct to-morrow, so far as her political organism is concerned, her people would be as happy and as merry as the lark.

What produced the revolution in England in 1688? Nothing but the abuses which grew out of the abdication of the King and the establishment of the house of Orange upon the throne.

What caused the American Revolution? Nothing but the abuses of the British parliament. Now because it is admitted that it is the usurpation of unauthorized power, by the Congress of the United States, that causes secession, it is contended that secession is revolution, than which nothing is more illogical. It is true that the Revolution of 1688, was caused by abuses of the British parliament; it is likewise true that the American Revolution was produced in the same way, and that "secession" grows out of the abuses of Congress, but it does not follow *therefore*, that secession is revolution.

There was a marked difference in the cases refered to, both in 1688 as well as 1776; in each there was a *legitimate* tie subsisting, which constituted them *one* nation, one people, which nothing short of *revolt* and physical force could break. Not so with us; we are only one people for defence and attack, and for whatever involves national honor, but for every thing else, we are separate and distinct, and, as sovereignties, are only bound together by compact or agreement no longer obligatory than the compact has been observed.

But it has been said, "if the reserved rights of the States confer upon them the mode and measure of redress, whenever they shall consider themselves aggrieved, that it makes the reserved rights paramount to the federal Constitution itself, and establishes a principle at war with all written instruments—that more is *understood* than expressed."

Are not "*reserved rights*" paramount to the Constitution? If they be not, then indeed have we read that instrument to but little effect. What means this language? "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, *are reserved to the States respectively*." If they are reserved, how are they to have vitality inparted to them, if not in their exercise? Surely by remaining *dormant*, this very wise precaution would become a dead letter. Yes, worse than dead; it would be both a mockery and an insult to the understanding. A right reserved and no way to enforce it—was ever anything more preposterously absurd?

This "reserved right" was assuredly something other than the right of revolution; for *that right* rests alone upon self-preservation, the highest and strongest instinct which the author of our being has endowed us with. It cannot then be, that the right of revolution is spoken of in the clause as referred to; for that rests upon personal welfare and security, which is not the subject matter of compromise.

We fearlessly affirm that the reserved rights of the States are *paramount* to the federal Constitution; and we appeal to the clause as quoted to sustain this position. Is not domestic Slavery one of the reserved rights of the States? No Southern man will question this. Suppose then, that Congress were, on to-morrow, to abolish it in the States; is there nothing left us short of revolution? Most clearly, we have the right to withdraw from a Union which has failed to give security to our persons and our property; and this right is not revolution—it seeks no change in the organic law; the very reason it has been brought into exercise is, that that organic law has been violated. But say some, secession is revolution; for the moment a State secedes from the compact, that she places herself in hostile array against the Government. Now this is about as lame a conclusion as the other; for the hostile attitude is not a necessary attendant on secession—she does not become belligerent in fact, but only in appearance—she provides no means for attack, but only for defence; and all this she does, not from choice, but from a well founded fear that she may herself be attacked. And no wonder she entertains such fear, when you have it openly proclaimed from the highest seats in the synagogue, that the federal Constitution is actually *superior* to the reserved rights of the States.

The States who have refused to carry out in good faith the Compromise, we have before said you have no means of reaching, only through the General Government. Bear with them a while longer—shoot no "squibs" at them; for you have a shot in the "locker" that will reach the citadel itself, from whence comes all your ills. The other is but the effect, but that "Pandora's box" is the cause.

Speak out then, and say to the General Government in firm but respectful language, "that the encroachments of the North on the domestic institutions of the South, have already proceeded to the farthest allowable point." Let them know that from henceforth there must be an end of these things, or that North Carolina will fall back upon her "reserved rights," and withdraw from a Confederacy which seems likely to become rather a curse than a blessing. Yes, proclaim this determination from the highest pinnacle of your Capitol. Let it reach Boston, and even the blue hills of law-defying Vermont. After you shall have so spoken, authorize and empower your Governor to announce this your determination, to the Congress of the United States, and clothe him with the further power (if the occasion calls for it) to call a Convention of the people, who alone have the right to dictate all future movements. Do this, and you will have done your duty; but stop short of this, and you only invite a repetition of the aggression.

In conclusion, let it not be thought that we wish to weaken that ardent attachment with which you cling to a common Union. By no means; for the *Constitutional Union* has the highest seat in the attic story of our affections. *We* have not yet given it up; for like the ivy encircling the stately oak of the forest, we still clasp it around and refuse to unloose the tendrils of our affections, although that oak has been riven again, and yet again, by bolts forged under its cooling shades. PEDEE.

A COMMENTARY. Bishop Capers, of South Carolina, a gentleman of great piety, was the owner of a large plantation and one hundred slaves. A few years ago he was seized with the emancipation fever, and resolved to set them free. He gave up to their use for three years, the plantation and all that was upon it; horses, cattle, farming utensils, and all, telling them that if they succeeded well, at the end of that time, they should have their freedom and all they had made. When that time had expired, he found that they had made nothing, that the stock was all killed for their use, that all the farming implements were destroyed, that the horses had died and not been replaced, that there was no corn in the corn-house, or cotton at the gin, and that they were on the point of starvation. He became satisfied that they were incapable of shifting for themselves and very wisely took them once more under his own charge.

Here we have a fair illustration of the way in which the chimerical schemes of abolitionists and emancipationists would work, could they be carried out. The African race are not fitted for liberty, either by nature or education. They are prone to take, in too enlarged and literal a sense, the injunction of Scripture, that men should take no thought for to morrow.

The difference between them and the whites in this respect, is not the result of a difference in education alone, but it is a natural difference. The free negroes, who have enjoyed, or rather who have been cursed with liberty—some for a half a century and others for a shorter period, are just as improvident as slaves. Their having been thrown upon their own resources, has wrought no change in their nature, save for the worse. It has only rendered them more indolent and depraved. It may be said that this is the result of their remaining amongst slaves as their associates, and being compelled to occupy a position in which they exercise none of the rights of citizens. In some of the free States this is not their situation, and yet their condition and character there, are no better, is it as good as they are here. We verily believe that African slaves are just in the position for which Providence wisely designed them, both for our good and theirs. To him who would change their condition, by cursing them with liberty, we are strongly inclined to say.

"Go teach eternal wisdom how to rule,
Drop into thyself and be a fool."

That slavery has the sanction of Holy Writ is too clear to need more proof than has been so freqently exhibited of late by the most learned divines and statesmen. Indeed, some of the vilest abolitionists have been forced to maintain their consistency by rejecting the bible, because it sanctioned slavery.

Communionism in France, abolitionism, Fanny Wrightism, anti-rentism, &c., in the Northern portion of our Union are the offspring of one common moon-struck parent, threatening in their mad march to overthrow society, to destroy the relations of husband and wife, master and servant, to make an equal distribution of property, and to remove all incentives to honest industry and virtuous conduct.

What will save the South from these evils? African Slavery—good negroes well treated and properly managed, in the place of the vicious of the older countries, who, escaping from the iron rule of tyranny, arrive daily in our Northern or free States, mad with liberty, defying all restraints, human and divine. He who would destroy it as it exists in the Southern States, would remove the sure and true foundation of our republican institutions; a foundation which will sustain the Southern portion of our magnificent political fabric, when the Northern end of it, resting as it were upon sand, shall have toppled to the earth, and left scarce "a rock behind." May our country be saved from the mad ravings of fanatics, and the machinations of wicked men! *Fredericksburg Recorder.*

PENNSYLNANIA AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL. A. L. Russell, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and ex-officio Superintendent of the Common Schools, in his annual report to the Legislature, offers the plan of a State institution, for special instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture, and for general instruction in all the branches of a high school course. The propriety and usefulness of such an institution is ably argued by the Superintendent, and the duty of government to extend every possible facility to the advancement of agricultural science is strongly enforced. The plan in its details embraces an institution large enough for the instruction of 500 pupils at a time, three hundred to be supported by the State, and two hundred at their own personal cost. The State pupils selected from every county, in the ratio of three pupils for each member of the House of Representatives, the selection to be determined by the standing of the candidates in the common schools, so that admission to the State institution should be the highest reward of merit. The term of instruction for the State pupils should be not less than six years, commencing about the age of twelve years.

After the organization would be completed and the system in regular operation, fifty pupils would, therefore, enter, and fifty be discharged every year. A Board of Regents, consisting of three persons, to be elected by popular vote, to regulate the fiscal affairs, appoint professors, &c. One thousand acres of land to be purchased, affording to all the pupils a sufficient area for the practice of tillage, after deducting space for woodlands, orchards, pleasure grounds, yards and buildings; suitable buildings to be erected for the domestic and school accommodations of the pupils; a library and philosophical apparatus. Eight professors, with sixteen assistants, for the various branches of instruction, and for the maintainance of discipline among the number of pupils.

The financial features of the project make the total original outlay for lands, buildings, implements, &c. $250,000 current outlay, interest, $15,000; salaries of Regents, $3,000; President, $2,000; seven Professors $1,200 each, $8,400; ten male assistants, $5,000; six female assistants, $1,800; salaries of

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A drunken lawyer on going into church, was observed by the minister, who addressed him thus: "I will bear witness against you at the day of judgment." The lawyer, shaking his head with drunken gravity, replied: "I have practised twenty-five years at the bar, and always found the greatest rascal the first to turn State's evidence."

SAN FRANCISCO AT PRESENT.

The *Pacific News* devotes three columns to a description of San Francisco on the 1st of January, 1851. We extract the most interesting particulars:

Am't. of Gold Dust Shipped from Jan. to Dec. 30, 1850.

January,	$448,444	July,	$3,020,000
February,	734,351	August,	5,282,880
March,	1,250,000	September,	918,000
April,	2,201,000	October,	4,598,461
May,	1,731,863	November,	5,337,539
June,	2,669,045	December,	1,250,000

Total amount for the year $29,441,583

Fixing the amount of gold exported, and which was regularly shipped and entered, for the period named above, at $30,000,000, in round figures and add to it an estimate of $12,000,000, as having gone forward in private hands, and $6,000,000 retained for circulation, and the aggregate shows the enormous sum of 48,000,000; an amount exceding one-third the total *of all the products of the United States* exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, and nearly one third the amount of imports.

The total amount of bullion received during the year was $1,722,600, the largest proportion of which was from the Atlantic States.

For the time included in the period for which all our statistics have been made up, viz: the twelve months past, there has entered our harbor, from all foreign ports, 1,743 vessels. During the same period the number of vessels which cleared, was 1461. The vessels arriving having landed upon our shores, 35.333 males, and 1,248 females. The number which have left by sail vessels and steamers during the same time, was 26,593 males, and 8 females.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on commerce and navigation, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849, shows the number of clearances from the port of New York, to have been little more than twice that of San Francisco, for the year ending December 31st, 1850, and the number of arrivals at that port—the same periods compared—to have been 268 *less* than twice the amonnt.

As compared with New Orleans, the difference in favor of San Francisco is, clearances, 340, an in arrivals 645. When the comparison is made with Philadelphia we find the difference still greater in favor of San Francisco, being in clearances 922, and in arrivals 1,137. The same would be the result were the comparison made with any of the sea ports in the United States.

The total value of merchandise received by foreign vessels, from Nov. 21, 1849, to Sept. 30, 1850, was $3,351,962 65. The tonnage of the vessels was 151,604.

The total value of merchandise received during the same period in domestic vessels, was $797,275 10. The tunnage of the vessels 82,949.

In the month of March, 1849 the pioneer steamship entered the "Golden Gates." In less than twenty-two months from that date, we find the following steamers traversing the waters of the Pacific:

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line.

California, Oregon, Panama, Northerner, Tennessee, Sarah Sands, Unicorn, Carolina.

Law's Line of Pacific Steamers.

Columbus, Isthmus, Antelope.

In addition to these, belonging to the regular lines, are the steamers New-Orleans, Ecuador and Constitution, which have been engaged in the Panama trade; and also the Gold Hunter and the Sea Gull, which have recented been upon the route between this port and Oregon.

There are now employed in the river trade, the following steamers:

NAMES.	TUNS.	NAMES.	TUNS.
Senator	754	Sutter	51
Star	22	El Dorado	153
Miner	75	Libertad	30
New-World	527	Com. Jones	31
California	61	Fire Fly	19
Hertford	251	Lucy Long	18
Fashion	87	Linda	52
Missouri	27	Wm. Robinson	46
Ion	30	New-England	28
West Point	239	Jack Hays	42
McKim	376	Kennebec	44
Chesapeake	392	Gen. Warren	309
C. W. Grinnell	10	Victor Constant	59
P. B. Redding	8	H. T. Clay	154
Georgiana	30	New Star	48
Elna	30	San Joaquin	39
Gov. Dana	67	Jenny Lind	61
Maunsel White	36	Erastus Corning	86
Bute	26	Union	87
Tehama	83	NOT YET REGISTERED.	
Maj. Thompkins	151	Confidence, about	450
Mariposa	60	New-Orleans, about	850
Yuba	19	Benico, about	106
Martha Jane	15		
Sacramento	38	Total	6,632

In addition to this list of steamers, there is also engaged in navigating the rivers and the bay, 270 craft of various kinds. There is also now lying in port, many of them abandoned and others used as store-ships, between five and six hundred vessels, not a few of them of the largest class that can be found in any of the waters of the globe.

The auction business of San Francisco bears no unimportant relation to the trade of the city, and the State. The number which we propose to name as the principal individuals and firms legitimately engaged in this branch, is seventeen.

In addition to what has already been mentioned, we will add that San Francisco, with a population of over 35,000, sustains *seven* daily papers, while New York, numbering *half a million*, can boast of only *double* that number: We have eight Express Companies, the principal ones being Adams & Co., and J. W. Gregory; over *sixty* brick buildings where six months ago there was not *one*; eight or ten first class hotels, at the head of which stands the Union, just erected by Selover & Co., and under the management of Isaac M. Hall, the St. Francis, Delmonico's, the Revere, and the National.

But a few months since, the boundaries even of San Francisco were hardly defined with sufficient definiteness to guide the inquirer in his search. Now we have *one hundred and seven miles* of street laid out, *one quarter* of which is built upon and occupied, and over *seven miles* of it substantially planked, and most of that distance propeily sewered. We have now a semi-monthly mail, where a year ago it was only an *occasional* one—reaching our shores *now and then*, and half the time not as often! One Marine Insurance Company has already been formed, with a capital of $500,000, and another in progress of organization.

Such is a bird's eye glance at San Francisco, at the close of "Eighteen Hundred and Fifty."

THE MONEY MARKET. The amount of uncoined gold in the mint at present we understand exceeds eleven millions of dollars, including some $4,750,000 which belongs to the treasury of the United States. An application has been made, we learn, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the banks of this city and New York, requesting him to order two millions of dollars out of the 4½ millions now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer of New York, to be applied to the payment of a portion of the mint certificates issued in January, thus anticipating the coinage of the mint to that amount. This would, if complied with, be a great advantage to the banks and the public, as it would at once throw that amount into the channels of circulation and of business, and tend to prevent any stringency in the money market. As the mint, in consequence of its increased ability, will now be able to coin betwen six and seven millions of dollars per month, the coin thus temporarily advanced by the treasurer would be replaced therein by the 1st day of March ensuing. We are glad to learn that the officers of the mint here are determined to push its operations with the greatest vigor, and that it will not be long before, in consequence of its increased capabilities, it will be able to furnish depositors of gold bullion with their coin in ten days after the same shall have been assayed.

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At New York, the premium on specie has a downward tendency. Some parcels of silver are coming from the West, which supplies the demand. In exchange there was a good business done, and the rates were without change. *Philadelphia Ledger.*

ALL SAFE. The whole of the crew of the steamer America, lost near Hatteras, have been saved. One of the boats, containing six men, was picked up by the Brig——and taken to Wilmington. The other boat, also containing six men, landed near cape Hatteras, and proceeded to Norfolk. The life boat, with ten men, as we stated in our last, was taken up by the Schr. Star, and the men were brought to this place. Thus have all been saved.

Washington Whig.

[From the Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer.]

FREE SUFFRAGE AND THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. Under the existing Constitution of North Carolina, the slaves of the East constitute an element of representation in the Senate; and under this same Constitution men who do not own fifty acres of land are prohibited from voting for Senator. During the late gubernatorial canvass these two questions were much mooted, and parties were arrayed against each other. The Democratic party took the high and republican ground that all men entitled to vote for Commoners should also be allowed to vote for Senators—and that this distinction between the privileges of the landholder and the non-landholder was odious and anti-republican. It made *land* the sole test of "a common interest in, and attachment to the community." It made land the test of patriotism and devotion to country; and the man who possessed only sufficient intelligence to take a knife and tally-stick and notch down his fifty acres, was considered fit to exercise the high prerogative of suffrage: while another, equally or more intelligent, and perhaps more wealthy, who could *not* show an area of fifty acres of *land*, was debarred this inestimable privilege. The Democratic party were opposed to this. They wanted all their fellow-citizens placed upon an equal footing in point of political right, and desired to see the privilege of voting for Senators extended to all persons who could vote for Commoners.

The Whig party, on the other hand, took ground against Free Suffrage; and, in order to frighten the people, some of their leaders determined to play upon the popular credulity, as nurses do upon the fears of children, by parading hobgoblins, and telling ghost stories. They assumed that if the right of suffrage were extended, the present basis of representation would be swept from under the East, and all power transferred to the West. This was to be a necessary and inevitable consequence of the extension of the right of suffrage; and, if this right were extended, the East would be like Sampson, shorn of her strength, subject to all the wrongs and oppressions which the caprice or cupidity of a Western majority might suggest and impose. In a word, they attempted to unite inseparably the questions of free suffrage and representation; and by hanging the basis question about the neck of Free Suffrage, they hoped to sink it to the bottom of the political ocean.

Their objections were met and successfully overcome by the Democrats, who contended that the two questions were entirely distinct and foreign to each other; and that Free Suffrage might be obtained without touching the basis of representation. In justification of this position, they pointed with triumph to the Constitution itself, which clearly indicates the manner in which amendments may be made by legislation. The people—the real sovereigns—at once saw the reasonableness as well as justice of all this. They were not "soft enough" to be gulled by the pharisaical cry of Whig leaders, that the present basis of representation would go by the board if Free Suffrage were adopted; and consequently, when the day of election arrived, they sustained the great measure, and consigned the Whig party to the shades of private life, and the oblivion of an overwhelming defeat.

Well, time rolled on—the Legislature met, and after a hard struggle, Free Suffrage was again triumphant. Some of the Whig presses, seeing that the measure is *popular*, and fearing that it will again visit them with overthrow and disaster, now whiningly drawl out the confession that they are not opposed to Free Suffrage *per se*, but object to the *manner* of getting it. They say, that the question of a Convention ought to be submitted to the people, and though *its* agency effect the desired reform. This is "boxing the compass" with a vengeance! At first they set out with the declaration that they were opposed to Free Suffrage, *because the basis of representation would be altered also*; and *now* they advocate a *Convention*, which would *inevitably* result in a change of the basis! Mr. Shepard took the right ground with regard to this matter. In his remarks explanatory of his change of vote, he says that "our Constitution wisely provides for its amendment. It is the only *safe* and *fair* way of amending it. It is the only way in which the people can know precisely what amendments they are voting for." This is the true ground—the *Democratic* ground. But some of the Whigs say, No; give us an open Convention. Mr. Shepard declares his unqualified belief that if a Convention were called, "*the basis of representation would be altered.*" And here, again, Mr. Shepard is right.

Another objection is raised by a portion of the Whig party, (among them the Raleigh "Register," and also, we believe the "Star,") on the ground that, by legislative amendment, the people are not consulted. This is all "leather and prunella"—all fustian. As Mr. Shepard says, "it is the *only way in which the* PEOPLE *can know precisely what amendments they are voting for.*" The *people* not consulted! What gibberish! Why, they are consulted in all its stages. First, it is made an issue before them by candidates for office, and they give their decision; next the measure is framed by the Legislature and again presented for their decision in the election of candidates with direct reference to this issue; then it passes by a vote of two-thirds of the representatives chosen by them; and finally it is submitted directly to the people themselves, whose decision is final and conclusive in the matter. Not consult the people, indeed! Why, Free Suffrage is the offspring of the people—nurtured by the people, reared by the people, and sustained by the people. They breathed vitality into its system, and it is dependent upon them for its existence. All the legislation upon earth could not adopt the measure; for "our Constitution wisely provides" that the question shall be submitted directly to the people before it can become a part of the law of the land.

The most beautiful feature of the Democratic policy on this subject is this: that they wish to secure Free Suffrage without touching the present basis. Like skilful surgeons, they wish to cut off this withered limb, and yet preserve the body in full health and vigor. And the path is so clear that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein." They propose to submit a plain and distinct amendment of the Constitution to the people; the people examine it—they know what it is—it is definite—and they decide upon its merits. Can anything be plainer than this? anything more just? We answer in the language of Mr. Shepard, "it is the only way in which the *people* can know *precisely* what amendments they are voting for."

The Whig party are evidently in a dilemma; Free Suffrage is destined to triumph; they have been beaten by it once, and do not relish the idea of a second defeat. They do not seem to care much about *consistency*, provided they can obtain *power*; and they will therefore resort to all kinds of devices in order to regain the ascendancy. So far as we are concerned, we leave the matter where it properly belongs—with the people. We shall from time to time, freely express our own opinions, and endeavor to keep our readers advised of the progress of events. Of one thing we are satisfied in our own mind—that the Whig party will have to "come to terms," and seek shelter under the Free Suffrage banner, or else be overwhelmed by the hosts who have unfurled it to the breeze and will bear it aloft "till the last armed foe expires."

FRESH ISSUE OF METALLIC CURRENCY. We have pleasure in copying from a Philadelphia journal the following information of a timely relief afforded by a measure advised by certain Bank Officers of Philadelphia and New York, and directed by the Secretary of the Treasury:

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Feb. 12.

ADVANCE OF TWO MILLIONS BY THE TREASURY. We learn that the amount of uncoined gold dust and bullion now in the Mint, deposited by banks and individuals, somewhat exceeds six millions of dollars, which will, with the increased capabilities of that establishment, be converted into coin at the rate of about two hundred thousand dollars day. In order, however, to anticipate this coinage to a certain extent, and to enable depositors *at once* to receive a considerable portion of their funds, we are highly gratified to hear that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, of the instance of the cashiers of our banks here, seconded by the request of sundry gentlemen in New York, has directed the sum of two millions of dollars to be appropriated out of the Subtreasury there, to the prompt payment of an equal amount of Mint certificates issued in the early part of last month. The immediate payment of so large a sum as two millions of dollars in coin, out of the Subtreasury in New York, cannot but have a very favorable effect upon the money market, and we are much pleased to find that Mr. Corwin, by this act, evinces a disposition on his part to relieve our New York friends (so far as it is in his power) from any *imaginary* inconvenience which they think they will sustain in consequence of the refusal of Congress to establish a branch mint in this city.

ARRIVAL OF JENNY LIND. *Great turnout of the Democracy and the Dilettanti.* A great crowd of the admirers of the Sweedish Nightingale, hovered all day yesterday about the new wharf of Law & Co., in front of the old *Placed' Armes.* Many of the assemblage were unwilling to leave their positions even to satisfy the demands of hunger, and remained the whole day, stretching their eyes down the river to catch the black smoke of the Falcon. The mass of this crowd were of the unterrified Democracy, the lovers of all kinds of excellence, which do not owe their charms to adventitious causes, to aristocratic distinctions, or to aught but native worth and genius. Mingled with them were not a few of the dilettanti, who looked nervous and uneasy, as if they were not altogether certain of the propriety of their course, or that it would be justified by the *beau monde.* A little of the downcast, however was rather an improvement to their brillaint expression. The cabmen and carriagemen also constituted a powerful cohort of Jenny's admirers, and discussed with great vigor and vivacity her various merits, as an artist and a woman, and their own chances of being immortalized, "themselves and wehicle," by driving her to her residence. From the number present, the chances were about equal to those in a Havana lottery.

Finally, however, about half-past four, the black smoke of the Falcon was discernible across the Turn. But it wouldn't do to holloo too soon,—it might be only a pilot-boat. Presently, however, she rounded Slaughter-house Point, and then there was a shout that seemed to scare the old Father of Waters, in his career, and which, no doubt, awoke the echoes as far down as Barataria. The shrill whistle of Roderick Dhu did not produce a more instantaneous effect on the glens and vallies of Loch Katharine, than this vigorous shout did on the nooks and corners, the streets, alleys and by-ways of our city. Soon crowds were seen passing in every direction to swell the assembly on the wharf which soon became of prodigious size, nearly as large as that which received General Taylor, on the same spot, when he returned from his "victorious wars." In solid, impenetrable mass, they occupied every inch of the wharf. When the steamer landed, it was with great difficulty that space could be got to make fast the boat or to land the passengers.

At last a diversion was effected, and the immense crowd being attracted to the main gangway, over which a large number of Californians rushed, impatient to get ashore,—a small plank was thrown out from another part of the boat, and Miss Lind escorted by the captain and Mr. Barnnm, made a rather perilous descent on the wharf, when she was handed into the plainest looking carriage that could be found, and, accompanied by her Secretary, Mr. Belletti and Mr. Le Grand Smith, drove to her apartments. The carriage had got under way, when the crowd discovered the trick that had been played on them, and went rushing after the carriage, shouting and hurraing in a style more like Yahoos or wild Indians on the trail of an enemy, than of admirers of the fine arts in the train of one of the most gifted daughters of Song. The carriage, however, succeeded in getting to the residence of Miss Lind without interruption;—there was some difficulty in forcing a way for her through the crowd in front of the door, upon which, Jenny was not a little surprised to see her own name inscribed on a silver plate,—she finally, however, got in with her friends, and there she was welcomed very warmly by Madam Pontalba, who escorted her up stairs and introduced her into the rooms which had been prepared for her. Jenny was quite nervous and pale with the excitement,—and looked, indeed, like a captive Nightingale, panting for quiet, of seclusion and rest. She was delighted with her apartments, and could not be satisfied until she had gone all through them. In the meantime, the crowd collected in a dense mass in front of her residence, completely filling every part of St. Peter street.

The mass was still composed of the enthusiastic Democracy—on the outskirts, however, we could see many of our fashionable devotees of the arts, slyly surveying the scene, and casting furtive glances towards the nest of the warbler. Every person who appeared on the balcony was loudly applauded, especially Madam Pontalba; but still Jenny withheld the light of her countenance, and the crowd was determined to see her. It was some time before their patience was rewarded. Jenny finally bounced out on the upper balcony in front of her sleeping rooms, and then the applause and hurras of the assembly attained their maximum. With great appearance of warmth of feeling and gratitude, and in an earnest, hearty, frank style, she bowed and waved her handkerchief to the multitude. One patriotic gentleman in the assembly insisted that he counted the bows, and they were thirty-one in number, being the number of the States of the Union, which he said conclusively proved that she belonged to the Union party. Jenny was quite plainly dressed in black silk, with a slate-colored bonnet. Her face is not pretty, but the expression is pleasing, from the benevolence and kindheartedness which illuminate features otherwise plain and unattractive. After thus gratefully and simply acknowledging the attention of the crowd, Miss Lind retired into her room, whereupon the vast assemblage quietly broke up, and left her to calm her agitated spirits and excited nerves.

There may be in all this demonstration a violation of good taste—a disregard of conventional proprieties and refined ideas, but in our view it is quite a pardonable, if not creditable display of natural feeling—of homage from hearts alive to the noble, the virtuous and gifted, to one who, no less by the exalted purity of her character, and the grandeur of her benevolence, than by her extraordinary gift of melody, has fascinated the world. There was nothing of dainty sycophancy about those vigorous manifestations. In sincerity and honesty, as well as in the energy of their applause, they far surpassed the feeble demonstratians of those whose homage is restricted by conventional rules and fashions.

N. O. Delta.

JENNY LIND. The enthusiasm of an humble layman about this highly gifted and exquisite vocalist may be excused, when she inspires such sentiments as the following letter breathes in the bosom of a distinguished minister of the Episcopal church:

JENNY LIND AND DR. HAWKS. The following letter is from Dr. Hawks, the celebrated Episcopal divine:

NEW YORK, January 2, 1851.

DEAR AND GOOD LADY: I hope you have not forgotten a clergyman who was introduced to you by Mr. Cromwell, and who now writes you this note. You have been exposed to great dangers at sea, and I cannot but express my thankfulness to God for your preservation.

Gifted with extraordinary powers as you are, there is something about you more beautiful to me than even your acknowledged talent: it is the generous sensibility of heart which prompts you, with such unequalled disinterestedness and devotion, to consecrate God's gift to the benefit of your fellow-creatures. In respecting and loving you the world is but rendering a purity of heart and goodness the homage extorted from even its selfish wickedness. I thank God, therefore, for your preservation; for I would not have the world lose your example. You will not, I am sure, be displeased with an old clergyman for saying, cherish as you have done the unaffected *humility* which adds fresh lustre to your extraordinary endowments. To be good is better than to be great.

Then, when at last Death, by taking *you*, shall prove that he is not *blind* only, but *deaf* also, you will, I trust and believe, be transferred to a world where you may learn new songs from holy angels.

That God may bless and keep you safely, dear and good lady, is the prayer of your friend.

FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

Mademoiselle JENNY LIND.

From the Gaceta de la Havan of Jan. 29, 1851.

MORE BENEFICENCE. Besides the many traits recorded of the generosity exercised by Miss Jenny Lind, which we have mentioned on former occasions—besides the large sums given by this pious lady to to the hospitals of San Juan de Dios, St. Francis de Haul, and St. Lazarus—we have the pleasure of announcing several other works of charity which she has performed. Among these stands pre-eminent the gift of $7,000 to the Ursuline Convent of Nuns, to go to the fund for the building of the new church. We cannot but applaud such a genuine trait of liberality as peculiarly worthy an artiste of such distinguished merit as the Senorita Jenny Lind.

From the same of Jan. 31.

The celebrated Swedish songstress is again in our midst, after a brief visit to Matanzas. In spite of the utmost efforts made to induce her to sing, the people there have not been able to hear the sounds of her most sweet voice. She embarks in the course of the week, as we are informed, for the neighboring United States.

HAYS AND HIS BULL. We do not know where the following came from, but take it from a newspaper on our Exchange list. Redstone, (now Brownsville and Bridgeport, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania,) was the scene of many a bloody border fray, before, and subsequent to the Revolution. Its locality is here presented in a new and most comical light. We never laughed more over any tale in our life, and it is commended to every surly reader of this paper, as good for the blues. *Balt. Amer.*

Some forty years ago, the managers of a race course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of $100, "free for anything with legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood, named Hays, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to entered for the race. He said nothing about it to any one; but he rode him round the track a number of times, on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable; so much so that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

On the morning of the race, Hays came upon the ground on "horseback"—on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had a dried ox-hide, the head part of which with the horns still on, he placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judges' stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected. Hays appealed to the terms of notice; insisting that his bull had "*four legs and hair on*," and that therefore he had right to enter him. After a good deal of "cussin' and discussin'" the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and was entered accordingly.

When the time for starting arrived, the bull and the horses tood their places. The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought that it would all be over as soon as the horses started. When the signal was given they did start. Hays gave the blast with his horn, and sunk his spurs into the sides of the bull, who bounded off with a terrible bawl, at no trifling speed, the dried ox-hide flapped up and down, and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race course before. The horses flew the track, every one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save the distance. The purse was given to Hays, under a great deal of hard swearing on the part of the owners of the horses.

A general row ensued, but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of their purse, and that if it had not been for Hay's horn and ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring upon the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did. Upon this Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses any how, and if they would put up a hundred dollars against the purse he had won, he would take off the ox-hide, and leave his tin horn, and run a fair race with them. His offer was acceptod and the money staked.

They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave a tremendous bellow. The horses remembering the dreadful sound, thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped his bull around the track again and won the money.

RANDOLPH JAIL BURNT. Beetwen one and two o'clock in the morning of Saturday last, Rev. Mr. Lawrence was surprised in his dormitory by the glare of a light. Rushing to the door, he beheld the roof of the brick jail recently built, in flames. Having rung his tavern bell for a few moments, he made haste to the court house, and rang the court bell to give all our citizens alarm. In a few minutes many were at the scene of conflagration, and among the first, Col. Drake, jailor. With nothing to protect his person but his sleeping vestments, he not without great risk, made his way up to the cell of James, a runaway slave advertised in last week's paper. When he had opened one door, the smoke and falling flames being beyond endurance, he was compelled to retreat, and was not even able so to do without slight injury. A ladder was then procured, and Mr. Cooper, chief engineer of the Plank road, who had came to our village on the preceding evening, ascended it with a sledge, and made a strong but unsuccessful effort to break in the window grates of the prisoner's cell. The last ray of hope for the rescue of James departed with this effort. During the continuance of efforts for his release, his account of the origin of the fire was, that some one came into the jail with a candle and ignited the building. When Mr. Cooper informed him that he must perish in the flames, being then asked how the fire originated, he was distinctly understood by several to acknowledge himself the incendiary. He then most fervently implored mercy, wrapped his blanket closely around his body, and laid himself down, after which no more was heard save some piercing shrieks at the falling in of the roof. His body was of course entirely consumed.

All the doors were tound safely locked by the jailer. That the negro was the builder of his own pyre there is not a doubt, and it is little less certain how he procured the means. On Thursday last William Mataw, a free mulatto, was committed to jail for the costs of some misdemeanor, and confined in the cell with James for one night. Mataw had matches in his pocket, and informed the jailor next day after he had been set at liberty, that his pockets had been searched, but the latter, considering him drunk, thought the disclosure unworthy of attention. The fire appeared to have been started in the partition between the prisoner and the entry, and it was perfectly clear to every one present that it was kindled in the cell.

Notwithstanding the jail was immediately surrounded by a high plank pailing, Mrs. Hoover's stables standing a few paces north and Mr. Worth's store but little farther south, the fire was communicated to nothing beyond its walls, the wind blowing from the west and carrying the flames in a direction where no buildings were. It is singular that the negro was not heard to make the slightest noise till the citizens had assembled. His object doubtless was to escape. In consequence of fears entertained by the Sheriff that he might break out, as did two prisoners some weeks ago, he had been chained, but had picked or broken the lock when burnt. Such are the facts so far as we have been able to collect them, connected with this sad loss of life and destruction of public property. We are now without a jail, the old one having been torn down and the new one being in ashes. The brick wall is still standing, but entirely ruined, having cracks from top to foundation in various places. *Ashborough Herald.*

FIRE. On Thursday last the turpentine stills across the river, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Potts and R. H. J. Blount, and to Mr. David L. Perkins, was destroyed by fire, together with a considerably quantity of turpentine, rosin, pitch &c. The loss of Mr. Perkins was about $2,000, and that of Messrs. Potts and Blount about $4,000. No insurance.

The fire broke out about 1 o'clock p. m. in the still of Messrs. P. and B. The wind was blowing very hard from the west, setting the flames directly upon the still house of Mr. Perkins, which in a very short time was in a blaze. Very soon after the alarm was given, the engines from the town were on the spot, being taken over in flats, and with the help of the engines belonging to Messrs. Myers & Son and to Messrs Freeman & Houston, succeeded in saving a considerable quantity of the naval stores on the premises. *Washington Whig.*

TELEGRAPH IN MEXICO. We see it stated in the New York Tribune that the Mexican government has contracted with responsible parties for the building of a line of telegraph from the city of Vera Cruz to that of Mexico. Another line is projected between the city of Mexico and Acapulco, and the two lines, when finished, will establish magnetic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The work is to be commenced at once, and Mr. Makepeace, for some time, connected, as chief operator, with the Albany and New York Telegraph Company, is to sail in a few days for Vera Cruz, with the requisite materials and instruments for the enterprise. Several operators are going out with him.

Mr. Jerome, of New Haven, Connecticut, manufactures upwards of five hundred clocks, of various patterns, every day, and the demand is equal to the supply. In the State of Connecticut one thousand clocks are made daily.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1851.

WAKE COUNTY.

We gather the following items in relation to the finances of the County, from the Report of the Finance Committee, (Willis Whitaker and George W. Thompson, Esquires,) made to the present Term of the County Court.

The number of taxable polls, 5,770; valuation of the real estate of the County, $2,108,567; total nett revenue for all purposes, $13,228 43.

The rates of taxes for the past year were as follows: For County purposes, on each poll 24¾ cents, and 6¼ cents on every $100 value of real estate. For support of poor, on each poll 15 cents, and 5 cents on every $100 value of real estate. For Common Schools, on each poll 5 cents, and on every $100 value real estate, 5 cents.

The taxes for the present year have been laid as follows by the County Court: For County purposes, on each poll 34¾ cents, and 8¼ cents on every $100 value of real estate. For Common Schools, 5 cents on each poll and 5 cents on every $100 real estate. For support of poor, 6 cents on every $100 value of real estate, and 16 cents on each poll.

The following gentlemen, appointed Justices of the Peace by the late Legislature, came forward and took the oath of office: Joseph Yeargin, Hugh E. Lyon, Wilson W. Whitaker, O. L. Burch, Albert W. Parten, Burtis Strickland, A. G. Jones, James S. Mooring, Alex. S. Utley, John M. Ferrell, Henry J. Cotton, Henry Pennington, Wm. A. Allen, Gaston Utley, Thos. W. Young, and John G. Williams.

The following gentlemen were appointed Superintendants of Common Schools: William R. Poole, Green Beckwith, Willie Pope, John Hayes, John M. Fleming, Michael Thompson, Needham Price, William Ashley, Simon Smith, and Stephen Stephenson.

The following Justices were appointed as the Special Court: William H. Haywood, Jr., *Chairman*; and Johnson Busbee, William R. Poole, Thomas G. Whitaker, and William H. Hood.

James Woodard was re-elected County Trustee, and Hinton Hudson was re-appointed County Register.

The following gentlemen, elected Constables for twelve months, appeared and gave bond:

John J. Christophers, Raleigh, District No. 1. W. H. Putney, Raleigh District, No 2; Burton Lowrey, New Light; N. B. Green, St. Mary's; Lewis Jackson, Crabtree; John Wilborn, Middle Creek; Leonard House, Cross Roads; Henry Whitehead, White Oak; Henry C. Lashley, Buckhorn; Parker Brogden, Fish Dam; H. P. Gill, Forest; Presley P. Pace, Little River; Wesley O. Smith, Houses Creek; Gilliam Upchurch, Marks' Creek; Hiram Scarborough, Buffaloe; Canady Lowe, Kitt's Creek; Fendal Beevers, Lick Creek; Wm. H. Pope, Swift Creek.

The following gentlemen were elected Wardens of the Poor for three years from the present February Term: William R. Poole, John M. Fleming, William Laws, Anderson Page, Willie Pope, Simon Smith, and John Hutchins.

CHEERING WORDS.

Editors are frequently cheered in the midst of their arduous labors, by such letters as the following. A friend, who writes us from Texas and sends us a "mint-drop" in payment of his subscription, says:

"I would not do without the Standard for twice the subscription price. The doctrine you advocate is truly Southern, and the doctrine that I think the South will eventually have to adopt. I am the more anxious that you should be sustained, for the reason that your paper is printed on paper manufactured at home. Success to you."

Another friend, who writes us from one of the Counties in this State, says:

"In my opinion your paper should be patronized by every true North Carolinian. I have always supported the Whig cause, *but their course on the Southern question has driven me from their ranks.* I approve of the doctrine advocated in the Standard in regard to this question, and am sorry the South cannot be united on the subject. It should be above party. Hoping your paper may have a more extended circulation, I am yours, &c."

We are cheered and sustained by such words as these. It is needless, we trust, for us to assure our kind friends that our confidence in our position and principles is unabated, and that we shall be found on all occasions, contending for "the right." The people of the South must learn to live within themselves, and to depend upon themselves to as great an extent as practicable; and if they would stay aggression, or prevent it on the part of the General Government, *they must stand unflinchingly by the reserved rights of the States.* THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES—here is the life of the Union! Destroy them, and darkness and ruin will cover all.

NEW WORKS.

We are indebted to Messrs. Pomeroy and O'Neal, Booksellers of this place, for the following works:

"History of the Polk Administration" by Lucien B. Chase; Garland's life of John Randolph; and the "Poetry of Science," by Robert Hunt.

Mr. Chase, the author of the above History, was a member of Congress from Tennessee during the Polk Administration. He has turned out a useful and readable Book. It ought to be in the library of every public man, and in that of every private citizen who takes an interest in the leading events in the history of the country.

Mr. Chase is a native of Vermont.

The "Poetry of Science" is a most interesting work; but *the Book* is Garland's life of Randolph. Mr. Garland has at one bound leaped into a reputation as a biographer and historian, which will live as long as the fame of the great and wayward genius whose memory his work is designed to perpetuate. Randolph's entire history is given, from the cradle to the grave; and inseparably intermingled with it are the great events of his times, in which he played so conspicuous a part.

These works, together with many others of interest and value, may be obtained at Pomeroy and O'Neal's, Raleigh.

THE ATLANTIC SAFE!

The Washington Union of Sunday last contains the following cheering intelligence:

"By Telegraph, late last night, we were informed of the safe arrival of the Atlantic in Liverpool. She broke her shaft when nine days out."

The "good ship" is safe! It appears that she broke her shaft, and put back to Liverpool for repairs. This intelligence was brought by the Africa.

The Atlantic had on board some $600,000 worth of merchandize, and a large number of passengers.

The Senate bill abolishing capital punishment by the Wisconsin Legislature, has been lost in the House by a large majority. Right.

The last balloting of the Massachusetts Assembly came within two votes of electing Sumner.

CONGRESS.

The term of the present Congress will expire on the 4th day of next month. The next Congress will be the Thirty-Second, and will meet in December ensuing. We give our readers, week by week, sketches of what is transpiring in that body. We see but little if any occasion for explanation or comment in relation to their proceedings.

The Slavery question has thus far been wisely permitted to sleep. This is the true course on the part of that body, and it is one with which the South will be satisfied. It is all we have ever asked or demanded of the Representatives of the people and of the States.

The signs, it is said, are favorable to the establishment of Slavery in California. A strong Slavery party has already sprung up there; and this party, it seems to us, must increase in influence as the people of that State perceive the importance of slave labor in working the mines. It is notorious that slaves make the best miners; and the hot climate of California will doubtless be found well adapted to the African race.

Let us hope that Congress will permit this Slavery question to sleep on. Let us congratulate each other, as Southern men, that we have had some three months respite from a war upon our rights waged in the halls of a common Congress! And whatever may happen, let us trust that a brighter and better day is ahead for us all. The thunders have been hushed, and the lightnings have ceased to gleam; but the cloud—*the cloud* still hangs threateningly around the whole horizon. While, therefore, we hope and confide as best we may, it becomes us also to watch!

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following as embodying what the present Congress will and will not do:

"Mr. Bayly, Chairman of Ways and Means, called the attention of the House to the fact to-day, that the following appropriation bills have yet to be acted upon, to wit:

The Civil and Diplomatic bill.
The Army bill.
The Navy bill.
The Post Office bill.
The Fortification bill.
The West Point Academy bill.
The Indian bill.
The Revolutionary Pension bill.
The Naval Pension bill.

These are the indispensable annual appropriation bills, necessary to keep the wheels of government in operation, and the 50,000 dependants upon the treasury their stated supply of bread and butter. They have to be passed, and they have all first to pass the House before the Senate can touch any one of them. In the meantime, the Senate can amuse itself on cheap postages, and the deficiencies of the last year's appropriations. But we have our misgivings respecting the following subjects:—

The French Spoliation bill of five millions.
The Ebony steamship line to Africa.
The Rio Janeiro and Philadelphia line.
The San Francisco and Canton line.
The Free Farm bill, for settling every body on the public lands free of cost.
Whitney's Pacific Railroad bill.
Benton's magnificent project.
The River and Harbor bill.
The subject of Home Protection.
The bill for a Western Armory.

And numerous others, public and private. Several of these, however, could be passed readily enough, if the House could get a fair swing at them; but a two-third vote being required to lift a bill out of its order, if any member should object, makes the case extremely doubtful. If we get cheap postages and the annual appropriations, we shall be doing very well. All the rest will be clear gain. Cheap postages will also be a clear gain.

We understand that Mr. John C. Rives has secured a large share of the public printing, under contract, for the next Congress, at prices less than Father Ritchie's. If this be so, Father Ritchie must have made money, or Rives must calculate for indemnity for all losses, under the idea that Mr. Ritchie will be indemnified. This sort of thing will be so till we have a national printing office."

We may rejoice at one thing, and that is, that the present Congress is not likely to do any harm. *That* embraces a good deal.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

The Baltimore Correspondent of the Washington Union says:

"This being Valentine's eve, our streets are thronged with young folks, seeking from the various stores missives of affection and friendship, whilst some are selecting those calculated to amuse, and others those intended to give offence and wound the feelings of those to whom they are to be directed. It is to be hoped, however, that there are but a few of the latter."

Bailey's Dictionary gives the origin of Valentine day as follows:

"Valentines probably take their name of Valentine, a Bishop of Rome, whose festival is observed on the 14th of February; and because about this time of the year the birds match or choose their mates: probably thence the young men and maids choose Valentines or *special loving friends* on that day."

Some "special loving friend" sent us a Valentine—one of the ugliest we have ever seen. It is the picture of a disappointed politician, tearing his hair and looking as desperate as possible. Our "loving friend" ought to have sent it to Lemay or Gales. *They* are "the boys" about this time to be in receipt of such documents.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for February, has been received. This number abounds with Commercial statistics—not interesting as usual to the general reader, but valuable for future reference. Several typographical errors occur, and we notice them, as it has been heretofore noted for its accuracy in form, as well as matter. It contains about an hundred and fifty pages, printed neatly, on good paper, with the following leading articles: "The benefits and evils of Commerce"—by Beecher. "Internal Improvements in the State of New York"—by Flagg. "A review of Bullion management or a country Bank." "Influence of Commerce upon Language"—by Rider. "A Dialogue on currency—Interest Production—by a Merchant of Boston. "Mississippi River and New York Canal—by Scott of Ohio. "Maritime Law of Freight"—by Dorr, of the New York City Bar. Marsh's summary of the Statistics of Sweden, and Gray's nature of money—by George Bacon. Published by F. Hunt, at five dollars a year, 142, Fulton Street, New York.

South Carolina Election. Monday last was the day fixed upon by the act of the legislature of South Carolina for holding elections in all the districts of the State for delagates to a State convention on southern rights, &c. The following despatch from the Washington Southern Press is all that we have as to the result:

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 13. Elections all right; twelve districts heard from, and resistance far ahead.

Baltimore Sun.

Resistance, we suppose, means separate State action, or secession from the Union by South Carolina alone; but no decision is to be made until about twelve months hence, when the Convention, the members of which have just been elected, will assemble.

Mr. Dempster, at the Exchange to-night, will sing some of his most popular ballads. He is a great favorite with those who like this style of song—for ourselves, however, we must say that we prefer the more stirring music of the modern school.

Richmond Enquirer.

We learn that Mr. Dempster will visit this City in the course of a few days.

SUFFRAGE IN VIRGINIA.

The Committee on the Right of Suffrage in the Virginia Convention have reported the following qualification for voters:

"Sec. 1. Every white male citizen of this commonwealth, being also a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have been a resident of the State two years, and of the county, city or town, in which he claims his vote, twelve months next preceding an election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that may be elective by the people: *Provided*, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, shall be considered a resident of this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack or military or naval place or station, within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person or person convicted of an infamous offence; or who shall be convicted of bribery in elections, or of voting more than once in the same election, shall enjoy the right of an elector; nor any naturalized citizen, until he shall have taken an oath of allegiance to this commonwealth: *Provided, also*, that no person shall be permitted to vote in any town or city, the population of which exceeds (by the next preceding census)——thousand inhabitants, unless he shall vote in the ward in which he resides. And it shall be the duty of Legislature, at the first session after the adoption of this constitution, to provide that every such town or city shall be laid off into wards nd a separate or ward election held in each."

It is further provided that no elector shall be compelled to perform military duty on election days except in time of war or public danger, nor to attend on Courts, nor work on the roads, nor be subject to arrest on civil process.

Votes to be given *viva voce* and not by ballot.

Senators and delegates must have attained, when elected the age of 25 years, and must reside in the county, &c., or district for which elected. Persons holding lucrative offices, ministers and priests, to be incapable of election. Change of residence to vacate the office of Senator or Delegate. And no Senator or Delegate during his term of service, to be eligible to any office or place of trust or profit, the appointment or election to which is vested in the Executive or General Assembly.

TRIAL OF GEN. HENDERSON.

The second trial of Ex-Governor Henderson, for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, by being engaged in the Cuban expedition has taken place in New Orleans; and the last Washington Republic learns, by Telegraph that he has been *second* time acquitted. The Jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged by the Court.

Quite a warm dialogue took place on the 31st ultimo, between Mr. Hunton, the District Attorney, and Mr. Henderson the accused—of which we find the following report in the Picayune:

"During the examination of Capt. Moore, yesterday—a witness on the part of the government—the accused excepted to evidence tending to show his criminality with those persons of the expedition who had sailed for Cuba.

Mr. Hunton, the United States district attorney, said that it was plain that if Mr. Henderson had been one of the instigators of the expedition, and that a fight afterwards ensued at Cardenas, and that murder, arson and rapine had been committed, he was responsible for it.

Mr. Henderson said that the proposition put forth by the prosecuting officer of the Government was monstrous and most unjust.

Mr. Hunton replied that the gentleman no doubt thought that the whole prosecution was monstrous. He held him far more responsible than the young men whom he had persuaded to embark in the expedition, and who had committed the crimes they were accused of.

Mr. Henderson—[With great warmth and anger]—I say, sir, the charge is most monstrous and atrocious. I am not on trial for murder, arson, or rapine, and it is unjust for the prosecuting officer to charge me with it.

Mr. Hunton—I am not to be insulted, sir.

Mr. Henderson—Neither am I, sir, and will not be insulted.

Mr. Hunton—Nor I, sir; and will not be prevented from saying what I think is right in this prosecution.

The court here called the gentleman to order. Mr. Henderson then argued the point with much warmth, contending that no such evidence could be admitted. He was not charged with murder, rapine, or arson, and no evidence could be admitted to show that the acts of others were to be traced to his instigation.

The court decided that the declaration of one conspirator was evidence against the others, and that the agency might be established by facts to show the interest of the accused.

The examination then proceeded."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

On Thursday last, in the Senate, the joint Resolution creating a Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, was considered and passed—yeas 28, nays 23. Mr. Badger voted for it.

The object of this Resolution is to confer this title on Gen. Scott. During the Mexican War, when, if ever, this rank and the power it is intended to carry with it, was needed, Mr. Polk recommended to Congress the creation of such an officer; and this recommendation was received with ridicule and denunciation on the part of the Whig opposition. *Now*, in a time of profound peace, when a *Whig* is to be benefitted by the honor, Whig Senators are found pressing this new office and insisting upon it as a matter of much importance. We are opposed to the whole concern. We have got along thus far, without a Lieutenant General; and we have thrashed our enemies at all points as occasion required it, under Major Generals and Brigadiers; and we can see no good reason why—especially at a time like this—such an office should be created.

But Gen. Scott, it is surmised, is to be the next Whig candidate for the Presidency; and this, we suppose, constitutes with some Whig Senators a sufficient reason for creating this new office.

We publish to-day the seventh and last number of "Pedee" on State sovereignty. In concluding these excellent and well-timed numbers, we trust we may be allowed to say—in answer to many inquiries on the subject—that they are from the pen of Walter F. Leake, Esq., of Richmond County. Mr. Leake is a true disciple of the Jeffersonian School, and no one wields a stronger or a clearer pen than he does in behalf of the rights of the States.

North Carolina Patriot. The paper under the above title published at Weldon, and commenced by Col. Long is now edited by Mr. Richard B. Parker, and published by W. T. Sledge. Col. Long has an appointment under Government, but what it is the paper does not "develope." He goes to Rome for something.

Wilmington Commercial.

It is rumored here that Col. Long will go to Spezzia, a seaport in the northern part of Italy, as a naval store-keeper. The Colonel has been longing after something foreign for some time. We hope this slight specimen of pernambucation will give the usual consolation.

We ask the attention of our readers to the admirable article on our second page, on the subject of "Free Suffrage and the basis of Representation," from the Democratic Pioneer. This article covers the whole ground. It "lays out" Whigism as "cold as a wedge."

Paul Jones. We learn that the Secretary of the Navy has ordered that the remains of the illustrious Naval hero, Com. Paul Jones, be brought to the United States, in the Frigate St. Lawrence, during the next summer.

The Indiana Constitutional Convention has adjourned.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1851.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Badger, providing for the meeting of the Senate at 11 o'clock instead of 12, was taken up and rejected—ayes 20, nays 21.

Mr. Hale submitted a resolution providing that Chaplains in the Navy be placed on the same footing with Surgeons. Laid over.

The bill granting ten millions of acres of public lands to the States for the relief and support of the indigent insane, was passed—yeas 35, nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Shields the Senate took up the joint resolution authorising the President to confer the the rank of Lieutenant General by brevet for distinguished and meritorious services in battle.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the additional grade of Lieutenant General be, and the same is hereby, created in the army, and that when in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of officers of the army, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of Lieutunant General may be conferred by brevet and by brevet only.

Mr. Atchison moved the resolution be laid on the table. Lost—yeas 23, nays 28.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Shields, Rhett, Butler, Seward, Foote, Douglas, and Dawson supported the resolution; and Messrs. Hale, Turney, Atchison, Hamlin, Jefferson Davis, Houston, Downs, Borland, and Bradbury opposed it. The discussion turned principally upon the high meritorious services of Gen. Scott, upon whom it was supposed the rank would be conferred, and upon the want of necessity for the rank.

The joint resolution was then ordered to be engrossed. Yeas 32, nays 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Mass., Dawson, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Foote, Greene, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rhett, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Wales—32.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Davis of Miss., Downs, Felch, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, King, Norris, Rusk, Sturgeon, Turney, Walker, Whitcomb—20.

The Senate then anjourned.

House of Represdntatives. The House proceeded with the business of the day, by calling for reports from committees.

A report of the committee of public printing was made, and a joint resolution read granting relief to a certain extent, to Geo. L. Belt. An objection being made to receiving the report, by Mr. Burt of South Carolina, the Speaker ruled in favor of the committee's reporting at any time, with reference to the subject referred to it.

Mr. Burt appealed from the decision.

It was then moved to lay the appeal on the table; upon which the ayes and nays were taken—ayes 108, nays 74.

The report of the committee was by bill, granting relief to Thomas Ritchie, on the contract for public printing, which was read a first and second time.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, opposed the passage of the bill, and commenced by saying that the claim of Mr. Ritchie had not a particle of justice to entitle it to the favorable consideration of the House. He then entered into an explanation of his own conduct or a former occasion, which he said he had become a subject of controversy between the "Globe" and "Union." He disavowed all hostility against Mr. Ritchie, in whose favor, he said, his feelings were enlisted when the investigation of his claim commenced; and proceeded at length to examine and comment upon the claim of Mr. Ritchie; he recapitulated the large sums which the country would be called upon to pay if the bill reported were adopted, and went into various particulars to which it would be impossible here to allude.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, cited several instances in which Mr. Hamilton charges more than Mr. Ritchie receives.

Mr. Morehead, of Kentucky, followed, and defended the claim of Mr. Ritchie; he contended that he was entitled to relief under a contract, the fulfilment of which would involve him in entire ruin; and he insisted that such relief was not so much called for by the magnanimity and liberality of the House as by a sense of justice.

Mr. Burt said it was not so much his intention to discuss the bill as to move an amendment. He was satisfied that the House was disposed to remunerate Mr. Ritchie for any loss he might have sustained by his contract; but it was first necessary he should prove that such loss had been sustained. He moved as an amendment, that the report be recommitted, and that the committee report whether Mr. Ritchie had satisfactorily performed the public printing, and to what extent he had lost by the contract.

Mr. McLane, of Maryland, spoke at length in favor of the application of Mr. Ritchie; and stated that he did not think the contract was a fair and favorable one; and that an unfavorable impression had been created in the minds of members by the opinion which prevailed, that the object of Mr. Ritchie, in taking the contract at the rate he did, was for the purpose of breaking down the contract system. His speech throughout was argumentative and logical, having frequent reference to the departure from the contract, when a distinct payment had been made to Mr. Ritchie; and as to what would be the proper rate of remuneration, if the standard of 1819—as recommended in the report—were adopted, with reference to any loss that may have been sustained. As to the contract itself, Mr. McLane expressed himself willing to abide by the opinion of the Attorney General, as to its terms generally; and with which Mr. Ritchie would be satisfied.

Mr. McLane concluded by alluding to the tenders just made by Mr. Rives for public printing; which, he said, with the exception of that for the fifth class—which was trifling in amount—are higher than the contract prices of Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. Orr explained with reference to the deviation from the contract, upon which so much reliance had been placed. He said $12,000 had been paid to the contractor for the opinions of the Supreme Court, being about $10,000 more than that to which he was entitled.

A motion failed for the previous question.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, spoke for some time in opposition to the claim that had been preferred, and expressed his conviction that the object which its advocates had in view was to break down the contract system, and ultimately increase enormously the rate of charging for public printing.

A motion to adjourn was made and carried at half-past three o'clock.

Congressional. In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented. Mr. Hale's resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of increasing the compensation of chaplains in the navy was agreed to. Mr. Norris moved that the bill modifying the patent laws be taken up; which was disagreed to—yeas 21, nays 24. Mr. Benton introduced a bill to pay the State of Missouri a sum equal to the amount of the two per cent. fund. Mr. Rusk laid on the table several amendments to the House bill for the reduction of the rates of postage. The bill creating the grade of lieutenant general, &c., yesterday ordered to a third reading, was read a third time and passed—yeas 31 nays 16. On motion of Mr. Berrien, the bill regulating the fees of United States marshals, clerks of courts, and district attorneys, was taken up. The bill was debated at length.

In the House, Mr. Bayly, by consent, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the army appropriation bill, and the deficiency bill returned from the Senate, with amendments, and they were committed. The joint resolution for the relief of Thomas Ritchie was taken up. After some discussion, Mr. Ashmun moved the previous question which was seconded. A motion to lay the subject on the table was rejected—yeas 90, nays 110. The question was taken on Mr. Burt's motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report as to the manner in which the contract for printing had been executed, and the extent of the loss incurred by the contractor; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 110, nays 91. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the river and harbor bill. Mr. McLane commenced a speech in support of the bill, and, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Union of Friday last.

Congressional. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Soule, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize a contract for a line of mail-steamships from Norfolk and New Orleans to Gibraltar, and other ports of the Mediterranean; read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Bell introduced a bill supplementary to the act for payment for horses, &c., lost in the public service. Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill to pay to the State of Missouri the amount of the reserved two per cent. fund, and commenced to explain and advocate the bill. The President stated that discussion at that stage of the bill was not in order. On motion, it was agreed that the senator have leave to proceed. Mr. Benton spoke at length, and was replied to by Mr. Clay. Leave to introduce the bill was refused—31 to 13; and then the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, it was ordered that the debate be stopped, in Committee of the Whole, on the river and harbor bill at 4 o'clock, p. m., to day. The river and harbor bill was taken up, and the debate was continued till after three o'clock; when the House took a recess till seven, and the discussion was continued till the adjournment.

Union of Saturday last.

Congressional. In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial was presented from the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, in favor of a modification of the patent laws, but requesting the postponement of the subject till the next session. Other memorials and petitions were presented. Several executive communications were laid before the Senate. The bill from the House, authorizing the legislatures of Minnesota and Oregon to take charge of the school lands, was reported. Mr. Berrien moved that the fee bill be taken up. Other bills were suggested. But the Senate agreed to take up the bill regulating the fees of clerks of the United States district and circuit courts, United States marshals, and district attorneys. A discussion followed.

In the House, the river and harbor bill was taken up; and discussed with great animation till four o'clock; when, according to previous order, the debate was closed. Soon after, the House adjourned without disposing of the bill.

Union of Sunday last.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Jenny Lind's First Concert—Fatal Steamboat Disaster. The Markets.

New Orleans, Feb. 11, p. m. The first concert of Jenny Lind at the St. Charles theatre last night was the most brilliant affair ever seen in this city. The theatre was crowded from the top to the bottom. A large number of persons sat on the stage. The divine songstress was enthusiastically welcomed on her first appearance, and the stage was literally covered with bouquets. The proceeds of this concert amount to upwards of twenty thousand dollars.

The steamers Magnolia and Autocrat came in collision near Bayou Sara. The captain of the Autocrat, third engineer, and several others lost their lives.

The cotton market is steady. Mess pork, $14. Rio coffee, 10¾ cents per lb.

Massachusetts United States Senator—Shipwreck—Destructive Fire.

Boston, Feb. 12. The fourteenth ballot for Senator was had this morning with the following result. Whole number of votes 382. Necessary for a choice, 192.

Sumner	183
Winthrop	169
Scattering	30
Blank	1

The brig Logan, of Seasport, Captain Treat, 12 days from Matanzas, for Boston, with molasses, went ashore in the fog yesterday morning on Nausett beach, about one mile south of Chatham light. The vessel has bilged, but the cargo will probably be saved in a damaged state.

The schooner Lysander, Capt. Hayden, for Boston, is ashore at Mackerel cove, near Newport.

The large brick building of the Village Falls Manufacturing Company, at Bath, New Hampshire, was destroyed by fire yesterday; loss about $20,000, upon which there was no insurance.

SECOND DESPATCH

Boston, Feb. 12. The election for Senator has been postponed one fortnight from to-day.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

New York, Feb. 13, 1851.

The Herald of this morning contains a complete list of the articles shipped on board the frigate Southampton, destined for the London Fair. There are about 350 different contributions, besides about 150 more on the way here from the city of Notions, for which the sailing of the frigate was delayed. The contributions from Boston to the Yankee cabinet of curiosities were so numerous that the revenue cutter Forward could not contain them, and a schooner had to be chartered in addition.

The whig general committee held an exciting meeting on Tuesday night, when after a stormy debate, the silver grey delegates from the ninth ward were admitted, and the Seward men excluded. Resolutions were also adopted strongly in favor of sustaining the present national administration, and calling upon the Legislature to elect no man for United States Senator who would not openly avow and define his position before placing him in that responsible position.

The "Silver Greys" are Fillmore men, and the "Woolly Heads" are the Sewardites.

The Mexican Boundary Commission. A letter in the Providence Journal, dated El Paso, December 18, furnishes the following information relative to the meeting of the American and Mexican Commissioners, noticed in this paper several days ago:

"The Mexican Commissioner arrived on the 1st December. The following day he sent over a note to Mr. Bartlett, anouncing his arrival. Mr. Bartlett called the same day, and it was agreed that the next day the first meeting of the Joint Commission should be held. It accordingly took place at the quarters of the latter. On the arrival of the Mexican Commissioner he was saluted by the garrison. The meeting lasted two hours and a half. Gen. Conde, the commissioner, is a very quiet gentlemanly man. His son, a young man of 23 or 25, is his secretary, and Mr. Iturbide, son of the celebrated Emperor Iturbide, is his interpreter. This gentleman has lived many years in the United States, and one would hardly take him for a Spaniard. These, with Mr. Bartlett, Dr. Webb, Mr. Cremons, our interpreter, six in all, composed our meeting. There have been two official meetings, and one of mere courtesy."

During a recent excursion, we passed through Littleton, a flourishing little village on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, containing two stores, two Blacksmith shops, a Post Office and other useful buildings, such as wood sheds, a Ware House, and also a Church situated, we believe, about two miles outside of the limits of the village. They have a regular police, consisting of Mayor, Aldermen, &c. By-the-by we have forgotton who the Mayor is at present; will some of our Littleton friends inform us? The Census taker failed to make out a separate list for the Village, and we are unable to give the number of inhabitants. It is certainly a very healthy location, and contains some of the cleverest citizens of the county, some of whom will give us the information requested above.

Warrenton News.

A Story of the War of 1812. Colonel Peeble tells us an instance of sharp shooting which is not ashamed to look one in the face. He states that one of the 'rank and file' under his command once discharged six shots at a barrel rolling down a long hill, he being at the bottom of the hill. Upon the barrel reaching the bottom of the hill, it was examined, and no mark of a bullet was discovered upon it, whereupon his comrades began to ridicule him. He, however, very coolly desired them to shake the barrel, by doing which they found the bullets were in the inside—*the whole six having entered the bung-hole, at which point he had aimed.*

Fire in Onslow. On Wednesday morning, the 5th inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock, a fire occurred on the premises of John A. Averitt, Esq., Richlands, Onslow County, which consumed his Dwelling House and Kitchen. The loss is estimated at about $6,000. The house was a very valuable one. The furniture was mostly saved.

Wilmington Commercial.

Miss Helen Mathews, the well known and favorite actress, has been made an honorary member of the fire department of Milwaukee.

Robert Rantoul, jr., the new Senator elected by the Massachusetts Legislature (says a correspondent of the New Haven *Register*,) is a strong temperance man a non-resistant, a lecturer against capital punishment and a lawyer of considerable ability. He is a middle-sized, thin, pale-looking man with deep-set, dark, piercing eyes, heavy black eyebrows, and a nervous, energetic manner.

For the North Carolina Standard.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Editor: In passing recently through Chapel Hill, I was equally gratified and astonished to learn that the number of Students had increased to *two hundred and thirty-six*, and "the cry was still they come."

In connexion with this pleasing manifestation of the success of that old and learned Institution, permit me to say a few words relative to its future operations.

From the Report of the Treasurer relative to the Revenue of the University, I learn that the balance in the Treasury placed to its credit on the 20th November, 1850, was $8,955 01.

According to the same Report, it will be seen that $5,303 85 was the balance in the Treasury placed to its credit on the 20th November 1849, over and above expenses.

Now what should be done with this large balance is a question for the Trustees to settle. I desire respectfully and at the same time earnestly to call their attention to the fact, that, whilst this sum remains useless to the cause of learning for which it was designed, one of the Professors of Ancient Languages has also to perform the additional duty of Instructor of the French language; and, if I am correctly informed, this is the *only* Modern language taught in the University! The rich treasury of German lore, and the poetry and romance of Italy and Spain, remain as a sealed book to the Student at Chapel Hill.

Should not this be remedied? A man can express his meaning better in his own language than he can in any other. A translation mars the beauty and dulls the point, and detracts from the strength of the original. Whoever thought that a translation added grace to the poetry of the Mantuan bard, or vigor to the writings of Horace? I think it doubtful whether in most cases of this kind, we may be said to have read the *author* at all.

In a word, to keep up with the advanced spirit of the age, the graduate at Chapel Hill should be instructed in the modern languages of Europe; which will open to his mind the rich treasures of learning now hidden to view. If it be not practicable to employ foreign teachers, there are many Americans who have travelled in Europe, and who would readily accept such an honorable post.

Again, as this is peculiarly an Agricultural State, it strikes us that a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry, for the purpose of showing the proper application of chemistry to the different soils, so as to improve them by means of all the modern appliances, would be both desirable and practicable.

One more suggestion and I have done. It is a matter of great astonishment to every one that so large and respectable a University should be without an Observatory. Why should not this be rebuilt?

When the citizens of the Southern States learn that these improvements have been made, they can point with pride to an Institution within her own borders which can give their sons a finished education.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

No time for Hesitation. A distinguished Connecticut Clergyman, famed for his witticisms, dined one Thanksgiving day with the senior deacon, who was in the habit of asking blessings of a most wearisome length. On this occasion he was particularly prosy, and finally was forced to pause to gain a new supply of breath and words. The instant he stopped the pastor sat down, and commenced rattling his knife and fork. The worthy deacon, very much disconcerted by the conduct of his reverend guest, opened one eye, and looking at him exclaimed, "Doctor! Doctor! I'm not through yet, I only hesitated." "Hesitated," replied the doctor "it's no time to hesitate when a turkey is cooling."

The Father of the President. The venerable father of President Fillmore, now eighty years of age, is on his way to pay a visit to his son at Washington, and has reached Philadelphia, where he will remain a day or two, having taken lodgings at Jone's Hotel.

Balt. Clipper.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 4th ult., at the residence of Mr. James Mitchener, by the Rev. Wm. H. Barnes, Mr. S. W. Cotton, of Chatham County, to Miss Cornelia B. Northam, formerly of New York.

In Rockingham County, on the 12th inst., by Joseph Holderby, Esq., Mr. Jesse L. Carter to Miss Rebecca J. Towns, youngest daughter of Stephen C. Towns, all of Pittsylvania County, Va.

In Alamance county, on Friday the 7th, by Benjamin Trollinger, Esq., Mr. James S. Scott, of Graham, to Miss Bettie Donnell, of Greensboro'.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, February 14. Tobacco, from $5 50 to $15, according to quality; the market dull for cotton; wheat at from 70 to 107 cents, according to quality; flour at $5 25 for good; corn scarce at 70 cents.

Charleston, February 13. Cotton market depressed and transactions limited. Extremes of sales from 11 to 12½ cents.

Wilmington, February 13. Corn selling at from 70 to 75 cents per bushel; molasses, 19 cents per gallon; salt, 75 cents per sack; oats, *from Baltimore*, selling in lots at 60 cents per bushel; flour, *Baltimore*, $5 to $6 per barrel—*Northern*, $6 to $8. The Journal says of Naval Stores: Our report of last Thursday left the market in an improved condition for crude Turpentine, and transactions have since been confined within quotations given on that day. The sales of the week foot up about 3,522 bbls, at $2 05 a $2 10 for soft; and $1 30 a $1 35 for hard Turpentine per bbl. of 280 lbs.—closing to-day with sales of 1,696 barrels at 2 05 for soft; and $1 30 a $1 35 for hard, and quick at lowest figures. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Sales of about 361 barrels during the week at 27, 27½ a 28c. per gall. Holders are now asking higher rates, say 30 cents—29 cents has been offered and refused. *Rosin.*—Sales of about 500 bbls. common, at 90 cents per bbl. *Tar.*—Sales of about 678 bbls. at $1 25 per bbl.

[Oats and flour from Baltimore and from the Northern States! We have nothing more to say.]

New York, February 14. The New York market for Government stocks to-day is dull. Flour has declined 6¼ cents per barrel. Grain and other things unchanged. Cotton is very dull, sales small.

Baltimore, February 14. Our market is dull. Sales to-day of 600 barrels Howard street flour at $4 50, and 700 barrels at $4 44—a decline. Red wheat at 98 to 102 cents; white corn 65 to 67 cents, yellow 60 to 62; oats 42 to 45; whiskey 24 to 25½ cents.

The tobacco market is quiet. Holders firm; supply exceedingly light; no change in prices.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic Asylum.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

The flooring, including Plank, nails and laying the same complete. The price per square.

Doors including frames, Sashes, Hanging and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each.

Window frames, exclusive of Caps and Sills. The price for each.

Sleepers and Joists. The price per Square.

Roof including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per Square.

Stairs including materials, price per square.

MASON'S WORK.

Door Sills and Caps per superficial foot of Rough Stone, the price per foot Window Sills, and Caps of Rough Stone the price per lineal foot.

The plans can be found at the Bank of the State.

Bond with approved security will be required of the Contractors.

By order of the Commissioners.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Sec. of Com.

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1851. 31—

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

PIANOS PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—eow 1y pd.

READY MADE CLOTHING, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City.

A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.
October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Cloth, Dress and Frock Coats.

A FIRST rate assortment of sizes and qualities, just opened at

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1861. 23—

On Commission.

84 JARS Pickled Oysters which will be sold either whole sale or retail. Terms cash.

J. BROWN.
No. 9. Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

JOHNSTON HOTEL, BY W. F. S. ALSTON, SMITHFIELD, N. C.

January 25, 1851. 25—5t.

Pants, Pants, Pants!

PLAIN and Fancy colored Cassimere Pants, just received. Also, a large lot of fine Black Doe Skin,

E. L. HARDING & CO'S.
January 18, 1851. 23—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,
And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,
RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, Cunty have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!

HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly
During the Winter Season,
DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find *Something New and Attractive,*

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,
And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICL* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ *As good Workmen as there is in the Union,* and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF
CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,
And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
South Side of Market St.
Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Table-cloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is wel known in this community, and throughout the State, as a caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,
Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,
And done up "brown," with the *et ceteras*.

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.
Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

LAW SCHOOL, AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.
Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

New Goods, New Goods! Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it.

ALEXANDER CREECH.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	" "	" "	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm. Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*
January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c.

PALMER & RAMSEY.
Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professionally business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C.
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

Copper work, Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.
December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.
Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.
Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!

BRUCE'S *Improved Morticeing Machine,*

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet DeCaroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.
Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

New Books.

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

SALE OF TOWN LOT.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Wake, I shall, on 22d February, instant, proceed to sell, on the premises, the House and Lot opposite the Bank of the State, now occupied by Mrs. McPheeters.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser.

P. BUSBEE, C. M E.
Feb. 8, 1851. 29—td.

NEWB OOKS.

ALTON Locke—Tailor and Poet, an Autobiography. Williams Miscellanies. Foot Prints of the Creator. Shoulder Knot—by Rev. B. F. Teft. Harper's Magazine for January. Hoffiman on the Law of the Church. This day received and for sale by

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
January 11, 1851. 20—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Business Coats.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price. E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Nov. 12, 1850. 4—

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods** in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold, silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850, Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.
December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½.] 16—w6t.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Wind sor
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinny Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,

All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY
BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 llbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. 801—1y.

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and ascend count to this office.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or
GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
6—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which th market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

HARDINGS' CLOTHING STORE!

NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,
RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess. Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods *Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.*

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Whole-sale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles; also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.
December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

By Adam's Express,

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
November 21. 9—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct 9, 1850. 836

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,
English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.
Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male boarders. TERMS $8 per month.

GUILFORD LEWIS.
Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Sept. 19. 834—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at
P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Received by Express this Day

A LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors.

Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Nov. 6. 838—

Yeast Powders.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.
December 19, 1850. 16—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
December 19, 1850. 15—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 834—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dobloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,
Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—